# The Hillsborough Recorder

J. D. CAMERON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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1846. THIRTY-THIRD YEAR. 1878.

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MORRIS PHILLIPS & CO.,
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**State of North Carolina,** } *In Superior Court.*
*ORANGE COUNTY.* } Nov. 13th '77

Joseph W. Latta in behalf of himself and all other creditors of Benton Ray dec'd. Plaintiff.

*against*

Addison Mangum as Administrator of Benton Ray dec'd.—Defendants

THE Plaintiff in the above action having instituted this special proceeding against the defendant as Administrator of the late Benton Ray, in behalf of himself and all other creditors of the said Benton Ray to compel him to an account of his administration and to pay the creditors of said estate what may be payable to them respectively. NOTICE is hereby given to all creditors of the said Benton Ray to appear before me at my office in the Court House in Hillsboro, on or before the 20th day of December 1877 the return day of this summons and file the evidence of their claims. 13th November 1877.

GEO. LAWS, *Clerk*.
nov. 14. Superior Court.

**State of North Carolina,** } *Superior Court*
*ORANGE COUNTY.* } Nov. 6th '77.

Duncan Davis, John Carden and wife Frances Carden—Plaintiffs.

*against*

Christopher Davis, Nathan Carlton and wife Nancy Carlton, John W. Trice and Charles G. Trice, the last two being heirs of Milly Trice—Defendants.

*Petition for Partition of Land*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John W. Trice and Charles G. Trice, heirs at law of Milly Trice are non-residents of the State of North Carolina: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Hillsboro Recorder, a paper published in the town of Hillsboro, for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants to be and appear before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Orange County at his office in Hillsboro, on Monday the 24th day of December 1877 and answer or demur to the complaint filed in the above entitled action or the Plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Witness George Laws, Clerk Superior Court, at office, Hillsboro, 10th November 1877.

GEO. LAWS, *Clerk*
nov. 14 6t. Superior Court.

A. W. GRAHAM,
Attorney at Law.
*HILLSBORO, N. C.*

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Regular Sale days will be *Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of each week.*

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This Corset is fitted to the natural form, and not to artificial and distorted models, thus combining in the highest degree

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Ladies are invited to call and examine this

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RALEIGH, N. C.

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*DRY GOODS, SHOES & CLOTHING.*
Agent for Frank Leslie's Cut Paper Patterns.
Nov. 7th.

HOPE FOR ALL!

Consumption is generally supposed to be an incurable disease. Why? Because medical men, who of all others should have been the last to encourage such an unphilosophical and [illegible] and propagated it with a persistency which seems almost incredible in the light of science and of truth. We used the term "dangerous" advisedly, for what can be more depressing and injurious to the consumptive than brooding over the idea—founded solely upon the dicta of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] positive testimony the monstrous fallacy. Dangerous as pulmonary [illegible] is, its terrible ravages may be stayed and the lungs restored to a sound condition even after suppuration has taken place. Every experienced surgeon knows that post mortem examinations of aged persons [illegible] [illegible] French, English, and German, might easily be cited to prove [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] soothe the lacerated lung, while by its tonic operation it greatly facilitates [illegible]. As a preventative HOLLOWAY'S [illegible] is equally effective. [illegible] [illegible] All its ingredients are purely vegetable. [illegible] [illegible] AMERICAN SPECIFIC FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

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None genuine unless the signatures of J. HAYDOCK and R. D. DAVIS, as agents for the United States, are found on the wrapper. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious. ** Sold at the manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY & Co., New York, and by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the civilized world, [illegible]

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ALL persons desiring anything in the above line will do well to call on me before buying elsewhere. I can beat the world on

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both in quality and LOW PRICES.

Come and see me before you buy. A look will cost you nothing, and a look will make you buy from me.

BEES.

Being overstocked, I wish to sell a number of stands of BEES, at least twenty-five, heavy, and in good condition for wintering. Those wishing to buy, will please call soon and examine for themselves.

Barter.

Corn, Wheat or other country produce taken in exchange for all the above articles.

SADDLER JOE TURNER.
Nov. 21 tf.

## GEN. MAT RANSOM IN THE BUTLER CASE.

In the consideration of the case of M. C. Butler, contestant against Corbin for a seat in the United States Senate from South Carolina, the attitude of Senator Ransom was so creditable to the State he represents, and so honorable to himself, that we depart somewhat from our usual custom of reserving our first page for general subjects, and yield it this week to the honor of the orator and statesman who so brilliantly distinguished himself.

The Congressional Record makes the following report, the case of M. C. Butler being before the Senate:

Mr. Ransom. I will ask the Senator from New Hampshire if the universal rule under English jurisprudence is not that the defendant shall cross-examine witnesses produced against him, and confront his accusers?

Mr. Dawes. Not unless he wants to.

Mr. Hoar. Mr. President—

Mr. Ransom. I ask if this is not a part of our bill of rights?

Mr. Hoar. I desire to ask the Senator from North Carolina if he has not been struggling all night to have this case decided without giving Gen. Butler an opportunity to reply to these things?

Mr. Ransom. I have not. On the contrary, we have been here six, seven or eight months with this case undecided, and South Carolina with but one Senator on the floor, asking to have Mr. Butler's right and claim decided.

Mr. Hoar. I did not know that the Senator from North Carolina had been here all the vacation. I am glad to understand from his lips that he has been so industrious.

Mr. Ransom. That is a quibble unworthy of the Senator and unworthy to be addressed to me. The Senator understands very well what I meant. The Senator knows very well that these credentials were presented here in March last, at the last session of the Senate. We have been here six weeks at this session, and if the Senator still knows nothing of this case it is no fault of mine.

Mr. Hoar. The Senator from North Carolina assumes a style of speech that is entirely unbecoming his character on this floor.

Mr. Ransom. Mr. President—

Mr. Hoar. I have the floor. I do not yield for an interruption in this style. I propose to proceed with my remarks if I am permitted to do so by the chair.

The Vice President. The Senator from Massachusetts has the floor.

Mr. Hoar. When the Senator from North Carolina said that we had been here eight months, and I called his attention to the fact that a large proportion of that time had been a vacation, to which both parties agreed, and that we had been here but five or six weeks of legislative time, it is a little unbecoming in him to get up and tell me it is a quibble, or tell the Senate that it is unworthy of this place. The Senator from North Carolina took occasion to observe upon a remark, which he says he heard, of mine, that this method of proceeding was a usual method in legislative investigations, and said that it was a strange thing to him that investigations of this character should ever be entered into where the common law prevails without the presence of the persons whose character may be affected by it to confront the witness. It is a strange thing that anywhere where the common law or the Christian law prevails, there should be found communities in which outrages of this character, not one, but a hundred, all over a wide section of country, should prevail, and among the members of one large party, and there should not be found one man who either will refuse to profit by them, will raise his hand to stop them, or even in any kind of investigation will report them honestly.

Mr Ransom. Mr. President—

Mr. Wadleigh. Is this out of my time? (Laughter.)

Mr. Ransom. Is that quite fair? I know the Senator from New Hampshire will not exclude my reply. I had the floor by the courtesy of the Senator from New Hampshire. The Senator from Massachusetts interrupted me. The Senator shakes his head; but I say that is the fact. He then claimed the floor and would not allow me to interrupt him, and he took occasion, in his remarks which he has just submitted to the Senate, first to reflect upon my character, and then to reflect upon the party to which I belong and the section of the Union from which I come.

I should not have alluded to the suggestion made by the Senator from Massachusetts to the Senator from Wisconsin, but I could not presume that a Senator upon this floor could make an utterance loud enough for my ears without his intending that it should be noticed; and before I go further let me say once for all to the Senator from Massachusetts that when I desire to be instructed as to what is becoming me as a Senator here, I trust I shall have the good sense to seek that instruction from other sources than the Senator from Massachusetts.

Why, Mr. President, when I stated that in no civilized country, and certainly in no country where the English common law prevails, would the character, the property, or life of any man be affected by a statement made in his absence and when he had no opportunity of the cross examination—when I made that statement in reply to the Senator from Massachusetts, is it a fit answer of a Senator from that great State to get up and ask when before it did happen that certain outrages existed in certain sections of the country and found no censurer and no man who would not profit by the wrongs? Is that an answer? Is that the answer of a Massachusetts Senator? Sir, I should do no injustice to my own character as an American citizen, as a man who respects the great State which the Senator represents on this floor, if I said that answer unbecoming the character of Massachusetts. Sir, what right has the Senator from Massachusetts to say that no man of the Democratic party and no man of the South has failed to profit by these wrongs? Is the statement true? I say it is not true. Nothing prevents me from using a harsher term to denounce the statement of the Senator of Massachusetts but the proprieties of this chamber. Who of us have profited by these wrongs? If I was to tell in this chamber here to-night what we have undergone for the last ten years, there is not a hair upon the head of a Senator here who has the impulses of a man that would not stand on end.

Wherever committed, they have been known and admitted to be wrongs and never palliated. There is not a good man in the southern country who has not denounced them. Does not the Senator know that my eloquent friend from Mississippi [Mr. Lamar] in the other House denounced the affair at Hamburg? Let the Senator tell me what Southern man has undertaken to defend a wrong committed upon any human being in the Southern States in the last ten years.

He speaks of whole communities so engaged. Does it become an American Senator to throw, I will not say dirt, but calumny, upon eight millions of people, upon thirteen great States, upon the sons and the daughters of men who have illustrated American history with a glory that does not pale before that of Massachusetts herself? And if these things are to be denounced, who is responsible for them? Here to-day we have witnessed upon the floor of the Senate an assault by a leading republican upon a republican Senator of this body, one of our men. You say yourselves by your votes he ought to be investigated; one of the men that your party put over us. Who has had control of the Southern States for the last ten years? The republican party. You have had control of them; you have had the Army; you have had the Navy; you have had the Treasury; you have had the Judiciary; you have had everything in your hands; and then you come here and undertake to lay at our door—when our hands were tied, when we were shackled, when we could not lift up our heads in the land of our fathers—you come here and undertake to lay all crimes resulting from your misgovernment at our door. This is what you have done.

Mr. President, I do not want to say anything personal. I will not say anything personal here. If I could conceive that I had said a word unbecoming myself or unjust to the Senator from Massachusetts, I should retract it. I should hold myself a coward, if I did not do so. If my manner is warm, it is my nature; I cannot help it. But let me say to the Senator from Massachusetts that when I see a man come here whom I know of my own knowledge to be his and my peer; when I see a man come here in whose veins flow the blood of Perry—and I need not say who Perry was—when I see a man here, according to the admission of all, in whose heart beats the blood of Butler or of the Palmetto regiment; when I see a nephew here of that Butler who was so long the chairman of the Judiciary Committee of this Senate—when I see that honored name sought to be torn down and degraded unjustly I must rise and defend it. If my manner is warm, I am glad that it is so. I would not permit the character of the humblest negro in the Carolinas, I would not allow the character of the poorest man that walks this earth to be destroyed by such testimony as has just been read, and when he had not been heard in his own defence; and, when I appealed to a Senator from Massachusetts, that great cradle of liberty, to stand by these principles, I am mortified; I am ashamed that he should fail to do it.

The New York SUN has a very lively picture of the manner of Senator Ransom in his demolition of Hoar of Massachusetts, who takes up the banner of hatred to the South that fell from the hands of Morton. Ransom's eloquence rose to a pitch of grandeur and effectiveness that has seldom been equalled in the Senate; the more so, because it was spontaneous and unpremeditated, the hot, burning outpouring of of a wrath justly aroused by the unjustifiable assault of Hoar upon Butler and the whole South.

We append a portion of the SUN's account:

It was hard to look with patience at the a struggle of a great party in an historic [illegible] state party. Mr. Wadleigh's manner invited interruption, and interruptions came on all hands from the sleeping and laughing Senate. Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin, a tall man, aerial in speech, had something to say by way of interruption, and Mr. Ransom interrupted him. Page after page of a report evidence was read, charging Butler with crimes as startling as they were false, and it came about by those turns of debate which eddy around the interruptions of heated men, that the committee, and Cameron as chairman, was put on its defence for hearing this accusing evidence last November with closed doors. There was no dodging this point. Mr. Ransom held Cameron firmly to it. Men listened, laughing at the evident likeness to a cross-examination, when Ransom, leaning forward, his hand to his ear, said: "I did not hear the witness." These closed doors, this faint touch of unfair accusation, [illegible] all the hours of dreary reading.

The slow delay was to go on without a care for the minority making delay. Then Mr. Hoar spoke with a good manner and a bad cause. It was a harder fight than the afternoon's attack on a man charged with bargaining the seat he stand indicted for buying. Very dexterously, standing among the empty desks on the Republican side of the empty chamber, Mr. Hoar turned the current of remarks and brought Mr. Ransom to his feet. Dark haired, dark skinned, flushed to a darker color by excitement, his voice husky with passion, he shouted his answer with a vehemence that woke the sleepy chamber. It was necessary that some things should be said by the majority, become a minority, which had been said before. Hoar said them. Ransom answered the old answer, and there was a certain unusual thrill as he linked to the new change in parties the early memories of the Senate's opening years, as he reminded the Senate that it was keeping knocking at its doors the kinsman of its earliest jurist, the elder Butler. His nephew, the younger Butler, sat behind, by ill chance Patterson at his side and Conover hard by. It was scarcely fitting that Butler, close at hand as he was, should visibly prompt the man making his gallant defence. First by one Senator and then by another, Jones and Gordon he sent sentences of suggestion and there was something in these messages coming from the man freshly attached that wound Ransom to a pitch of higher and higher excitement. He all but gave the lie to the placid-faced New Englander, who sat twenty feet off. He raised his voice until the sleepers on the lounges roused, and men in the easy *dishabille* of a night session stood in the shadow of the cloak-room doors. Still he spoke, his face growing darker, his voice huskier, his gesture more wildly violent, and through his vehemence there came a fitness that the return of South Carolina to its old representation in the Senate should be so demanded. His voice had thickened to a hoarse whisper as he dropped to his seat, fainting, flushed, and dizzy. On the instant Hoar began to speak, but opposite to him, there was a stir, a call for water, the hasty gathering of a little group of frightened men, and out of it Ransom was led, limp, stumbling, feeling his way with uncertain steps, his arms swinging, his face purple, his eyes staring; all the glory and strength gone out of the strong speaker. Very tenderly his old corps commander, Gordon carried him to the cloak-room, and to the Senate's easy lounging room the rest of the night was the sick room of a man sick nigh unto death. Three doctors and a dozen friends bending and working over an unconscious hard-breathing patient.

Hoar stopped. An answer was no longer possible.

* * *

Who says there is no money in tobacco? In conversation yesterday with a Wisconsin farmer he told us that three years ago he thought he would try a little tobacco-growing. He planted five acres with this result: Sold three tons of tobacco in Chicago at eight cents a pound, and from the balance he manufactured and sold one hundred and twenty-five thousand cigars at from twenty-five to forty-five dollars per thousand. It was not a very good year for tobacco either—Chicago Leaf.

The following bon mot is credited to Henry W. Paine, of Boston: Recently, in the Supreme court, he was interrupted from the bench with the somewhat abrupt comment: "Mr. Paine, that isn't the law." Mr. Paine instantly replied: "I think, your honor, it was the law until this moment."

A witty French lady, who was an 'adopted' member of a famous military corps when a cigar was lighted in her presence with the remark, 'I suppose they smoke in your regiment' said "Yes, but not in my company."

Nice Little Girl: "Oh, do let me see you drink!" Captain Grogson. "Why, my dear?" Nice Little Girl. 'Because ma says you drink like a fish.'

## THE OLD COAT OF GRAY.

BY [illegible]

It lies there alone—it is rusty and faded—
With a patch on the elbow, a hole in the side,
But we think of the brave boy who wore it, and sigh,
Look on it with pleasure and touch it with pride.
A history clings to it—over and over
We see a proud youth hurried off to the fray,
With his form like the oak and his eye like the [illegible]
How gallant he rode in the ranks of the "Gray."
It is rough, it is worn, it is tattered in places,
But I love it the more for the story it bears;
A story of courage in struggle with sorrows
And a heart that bore bravely its burden of cares;
It is ragged and rusty, but ah! it was shining
In the silkiest sheen when he wore it away
And his smile was as bright as the glad summer morning,
When he sprang to his place in the ranks of the "Gray."
There's a rip in the sleeve, and the color is tarnished,
The buttons all gone with their glitter and gold;
'Tis a thing of the past, and we reverently lay it
Away with the treasures and relics of old
As the gifts of a love, solemn, sweet and unspoken
Are cherished as leaves from a long vanished day,
We will keep the old jacket for the sake of the loved one,
Who rode in the van of the ranks of the "Gray."
Shot through with a bullet—right here in shoulder,
And down there the pocket is splintered and soiled,
Ah! more, see the lining is stained and discolored!
Yes, blood drops the texture hath stiffened and spoiled.
It came when he rode at the head of the column,
Charging down in the battle one deadliest day,
When squadrons of foemen were broken asunder,
And victory rode with the ranks of the "Gray."
It's memory is sweetness and sorrow commingled,
To me it is precious—more precious than gold.
In the rent and the shot holes volume is written,
On the stains on the lining is agony told.
That was ten years ago when in life's sunny morning
He rode with his comrades down into the fray,
And the old coat he wore and the good sword he wielded
Were all that came back from the ranks of the "Gray."
And it lies there alone; I'll reverence it ever
The patch on the elbow and the hole in side.
For a gallanter heart never beat than the loved one,
Who wore it with honor and soldierly pride,
Let me brush off the dust from its tatters and tarnish,
Let me fold it up closely and lay it away.
It is all that is left of the loved and the lost one,
Who fought for the right in the ranks of the "Gray."

Sixty persons die every minute.

Tall people live longer than short ones.

Married men are longer lived than the single.

Out of five hundred persons only one attains the age of eighty.

The faults of Christians are watched with more rigid scrutiny than their virtues; hence the importance of sustaining an unblemished character.

The reputation of a man is like his shadow—gigantic when it precedes him, and pigmy in its proportions when it follows him.

The total number of human beings on the earth is computed at 3,000,000,000, and speaks three thousand and sixty-three known tongues.

A St. Louis paper is discussing the question, "Does it hurt a man to hang him?" Of course it does; it ruins him.

A very tall, thin Highlander said that he "had a cold in his head, originating in wet feet." She looked at him slowly from head to foot and back again, as if measuring the distance the cold had to travel, and then ejaculated: "Gracious me! you must have got your feet wet some time last year."

Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY ....DEC. 12. 1877

## MESSAGE OF *RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.*

The regular session of Congress opened on Monday the 3rd inst. and that body being already organized, the Message of the *de facto* President was laid before it in joint session assembled at 12 o'clock M.

The document is of fearful length and of loquacious voluminousness. Even a synopsis would overtax the capacity of the *Recorder*. We will notice the leading topics discussed.

On the subject of

### PACIFICATION

Mr. Hayes congratulates the country upon the restoration of harmony, and makes several admissions of which the liberal element here at home might profit, and in which the rampant republicans at the North might find a quietus to their fears. Mr. Hayes says, "the discontinuance of the use of the army for the purpose of upholding local governments in the States of the Union *was no less a Constitutional duty and requirement under the circumstances* than it was a much needed measure for the restoration of local self government and the promotion of National harmony;" to all of which every sound Democrat will heartily assent. And yet our liberal friends have hailed the application of these two vital ideas as proceeding from the grace and favor of the *de facto* incumbent to be recognized by fulsome laudation and humiliating gratitude.

And to allay the affected alarm of the Northern radicals growing out of alleged continued turbulence or danger thereof in the South, Mr. Hayes says, "There has been a general re-establishment of order and of the orderly administration of justice. Instances of remaining lawlessness have become of rare occurrence. *Political turmoil and turbulance have disappeared.*" Is not this authoritative statement sufficient, or do those malcontents doubt the veracity of his *de facto-ship?*

### OF THE COLORED RACE.

Mr. Hayes speaks in a parental and protecting way, as if they still needed the special guardianship of the laws and of the government; forgetful of the testimony he had already borne to the peacefulness of the South; that peacefulness only disturbed by previously alleged antagonism between the races. If the negro is a citizen, as is so thoroughly argued by Mr. Hayes, why discriminate in his favor as against the whites, and why brandish with such ostentation the threat to exercise all the authority that rests with him to punish all instances of violence and lawlessness towards them? It occurs to us that the whites are equally entitled to the same protection which they have more than once needed in South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana. But Mr. Hayes says nothing of that.

### ON THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Mr. Hayes expresses himself unequivocally in favor of the policy of resumption, and clearly indicates a purpose to veto any bill which may pass Congress repealing the Act to that intent. The general idea of his objection may be embraced in his statement that "any wavering in purpose, or unsteadiness in methods, so far from reducing or avoiding the inconveniences inseparable from the transition from an irredeemable to a redeemable paper currency, would only tend to increased and prolonged disturbance in values, and, unless retrieved, must end in serious disorder, dishonor and disaster to the financial affairs of the government and of the people;" and so we have the "one man power" set against the wants, the wishes and the wisdom of the majority.

### REMONETIZATION OF SILVER.

Upon this subject, if Mr. Hayes can be understood, he favors the measure now before Congress, and already passed the House, restoring silver as a legal tender, and making the coinage of the silver dollar a part of the financial system of the government. He thinks that the disparagement of silver, as one of the two precious metals, is not called for by the interest of the people or of the government of the United States, and "that legislation which looks to maintaining the volume of intrinsic money to as full a measure of both metals, as their relative commercial values will admit, would be neither unjust nor inexpedient;' but on the point of this 'relative commercial value,' his anxieties to protect the interests of the bond holders leads him into such abstract discussions as to make his suggestions of little practical value. The load that Germany imposed upon herself by demonetizing silver overshadows Mr. Hayes.

### CIVIL SERVICE.

Here Mr. Hayes indulges himself in the recapitulation of his views; but his theories and his practice have been so wide apart that this part of his message is as so much waste paper.

### FOREIGN RELATIONS.

are all satisfactory, except with Mexico, with which power, under the administration of the successful revolutionary President, Porfirio Diaz, this government has entered into no diplomatic relations, and the disturbances along the Rio Grande have deferred their resumption. Mr. Hayes looks with solicitude upon the continuance of those disorders as likely to destroy all chances of amity between the two countries, and asks the attention of Congress to actual occurrences on the border, with the view of protecting the lives and property of the people along the frontiers, and to preserve peace.

### FINANCE AND REVENUE.

The revenues of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30th 1877 were $269,000,586.82, and the total expenditures for the same period $238,660,008.93, leaving a surplus revenue of $30,340,648.72. There is a decrease of revenue as compared with the last fiscal year of $18,481,452,54, mainly in customs duties, caused by diminished importation of dutiable goods. The exports exceed the imports, the former reaching the sum of $648,687,449 and the latter $490,[illegible],549.

Mr. Hayes recommends a tax on tea and coffee which he says will produce a revenue of twelve millions, and do away with that amount now collected on many minor subjects under the action of the Internal Revenue laws; and with the tax on tea and coffee, the only subjects of internal taxation would be whiskey, spirits, tobacco and beer.

Mr. Hayes says the public faith with all creditors has been preserved, and public credit continually advanced. The progress of funding the public debt has been rapid and satisfactory.

He discourses of other matters, the Army, Navy, Indians, Agricultural Department, Education &c; but our abstract of those subjects cannot do them justice. We therefore conclude with the remark that the whole system of presidential messages is a false one, encroaching upon a domain that belongs to the legislative department, and would be more honored in the breach than in the observance.

## *THE WEST AND THE SOUTH.*

The eastern origin of the leading population of the great West is the main cause of their long submission to the tutelage of early impressions. They carried with them New England habits and they long retained New England affections; and consequently, when the vast agricultural wealth of the West was developed, there was a natural tendency to seek eastern markets. Eastern cupidity cherished this tendency, and played upon its weaknesses, stimulating that hostility to Southern people which gratified itself by creating artificial channels for the carriage of Western products to the East, and closing their eyes to the great natural highway which would carry the fruits of their labor to enrich another people.

Hence, the Mississippi runs to-day as nature made it, unchanged and unimproved, access to it until within the last few months as difficult as it was a hundred years ago.

But the West is growing beyond its tutelage. In population and in wealth it has outstripped its mother section; and as a giant awakening to a knowledge of its strength, is ashamed to find how long it has walked in leading strings. If we do not mistake the signs of the times, the astonishment and the shame of this awakening will swell into a burning resentment. The West has been made the catspaw of New England to effect its selfish purposes. It has been made to support a high protective tariff, where free trade was its interest. It has been made to support a costly transcontinental system of internal improvements, while it was trained to hostility to the perfection of its natural outlets; and it was educated to prejudice and antagonism against the South; when the clearest demonstrations of interest invited to a union.

All this is passing away; and another generation, if not this, will see it in the power of the West and South to circumvent that section which has been a selfish oligarchy of manufacturers, controlling the policy of the government for their own emolument, enriching themselves and stifling the enterprise of every other section.

## *WILMINGTON JOURNAL.*

We welcome our old favorite, now a weekly under the control of Mr. Josh T. James, to our sanctum again, after a long silence. The *Journal* awakes in us more suggestive and pleasant memories than any paper that now exists, and we welcome its return with unfeigned pleasure.

The Steamship City of Berlin from New York for Liverpool, which sailed on Nov. 24th has not arrived, and it is feared she is lost. She had on board 30 cabin and 120 steerage passengers, and had a crew of 120 men, all told.

Gold 2¾.

## *SHOCKING DEATH.*

Edward Conigland, the distinguished lawyer of Halifax, [illegible] over and instantly kill[illegible] about one mile from [illegible] afternoon, as we learn [illegible] the Raleigh *Observer*. Mr. Conigland was very deaf, and walking in the same direction from which the train was coming, heard no [illegible] and so met his fate.

Those who know the deceased will be shocked at the tragic end of a man so [illegible] in his profession and in political affairs. Of eager, active, impulsive temperament, his was a nature always to be in exercise, and especially since the war, the dum of idleness has never for a moment settled upon him. As a lawyer, his great industry armed him for the graver duties of his profession, which his fluency and impressiveness as an advocate, enabled him to use his acquisitions with telling effect. As a politician, he was ardent, well informed and always true. He was a prominent member of the Constitutional Convention of 1865; and he will be remembered as one of the counsel in the defence of W. W. Holden in the impeachment trial.

Mr. Conigland was a native of Ireland, but was educated entirely in New York, and moved to this State many years ago. At the time of his death he was about 60 years of age.

## *REVENUE CHANGES.*

It is said that the Committee on Ways and Means will report a bill laying an import duty of two cents a pound on coffee, and ten cents a pound on tea; and will recommend an Internal Revenue tax of 50 cents per gallon on whiskey and 16 cents, on tobacco.

The Southern Democrats in Congress utterly repudiate the new Democratic Journal, the *Post*, lately started in Washington, and deny its right to speak for them. The offence seems to be that the *Post* in a leading article, would commit the Democratic party to the support of Conklin and his branch of the Republican party.

Fifteen hundred hands are engaged in putting up a temporary bridge across the Roanoke at Weldon, and freight traffic will soon be resumed. The company will soon proceed to the erection of a substantial iron structure.

The Milton *Chronicle* says the grading on the Milton and Sutherlin Narrow Gauge rail road is finished and track laying begun, and but for injuries by the late freshet, the road would be completed to Milton by the 1st of January next.

Lerdo, late President of Mexico, withdraws all pretensions to power, yielding the field to Diaz, the present incumbent, and will retire to France.

Mr. James H. Moore has been elected Steward of the Insane Asylum at Raleigh. The question of the Superintendency was postponed until the March meeting of the Board.

The new Constitution of Georgia has been adopted by a large majority and Atlanta decided upon as the permanent Capital of the State.

It is thought Congress will adjourn for the Christmas holidays on the 15th.

New York Markets of Saturday quote Cotton quiet, uplands 11⅛ Orleans 11⅜. Folur quiet and unchanged. Wheat a shade better.

Raleigh. Cotton. Middling 10½. strict low Middling 10¼. low Middling 10¼.
N. C. Flour 6,50 a $7.
Meal 80 a 85.
Pork $8 a $9.
Bulk meat 9½ a 10.

## WAR NEWS.

LONDON, Dec 8.—A Constantinople dispatch to the Daily News says the Turkish government has impressed street car horses for the army.

A Russian official dispatch dated Bogart says the battles of Mersani and Elena on the 4th inst., were more unfortunate for the Russians than was at first reported. Fifty officers and eighteen hundred men were killed and wounded, and eleven guns captured.

Operations on the 6th were confined to driving the Turkish right, numbering 10,000 men from Statarim to Bebrous. The Turkish left confronting Jakoritza numbers 3,000 men.

A Reuter from Novi Bazar yesterday, says that four battallions of Servian infantry, a squadron of cavalry and six guns arrived on the 5th inst., at Yavor. The following day a number of Servian troops crossed into Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec 8.—The Governor of Kosova telegraphs on Dec 5th: "The Servian force have arrived at Yavor. Four Sevian officials crossed the frontier to Zinca, demanded an explanation of the presence of Turkish troops there and demanded their withdrawal by 12 o'clock, noon, Dec 6th. There was also a disturbance and fighting on the 5th inst., between the Servian and Mussulman inhabitants of Zinca.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON, Dec 8.—Ex-Gov Pinchback, of Louisiana, has addressed an open letter to Gov Nicholls, resigning his place as United States Senator from that State.

It may be accepted that the Democratic Senators will not bind themselves by caucus action with regard to the President's nominations, but that, regardless of the technicalities of the tenure of office act, they will vote for the confirmation of his nominees unless they are unfitted for the places or peculiar political odium attaches, without binding themselves by caucus action. It is understood that the Democrats will vote unanimously on all these questions.

The *Times'* dispatch from Rome says that the Pope experiences temporary relief, especially in the morning, but every attempt he makes to assume a sitting posture produces a collapse.

Ex-Governor Claiborne F. Jackson, of Missouri married five sisters, and it is reported that when he asked his father-in-law for the last one he replied: "Yes, Claib, you can have her. You have got them all, but for goodness sake don't ask me for the old woman."

Hughes's Academy.

*Classical and Mathematical School*

CEDAR GROVE, ORANGE COUNTY.

THE next Session of this School will commence on Monday the 14th of January 1878, and continue twenty weeks.

EXPENSES.

Board, including all necessary expenses, except lights and washing, $60.00
Tuition, 20.00

For circulars apply to
SAMUEL W. HUGHES,
dec. 12. Cedar Grove, N. C.

CALL AT

KIRKLAND & CO'S.

AND get some Fresh Raisins, London Layers;

New and Fresh Mince Meat;

Sherry Wine and Imported French Brandy;

OLD RYE WHISKEY;

A new stock of Shoes, Lamp Chimnies, China Mugs, Glass Goblets, &c

PRODUCE taken in exchange.
dec. 12 2t.

Turner's N. C. Almanac

THE old North Carolina Almanac, the only genuine North Carolina Almanac, the old reliable Turner's North Carolina Almanac, the [illegible] number of Turner's Almanac, is for SALE in Hillsboro by DAVID A. SUGGS. It has the usual astronomical calculations, a full farm and garden calendar, valuable recipes, a full Annual State Record of [illegible]; State Secretary, Government of the State, arrangements of the Courts, postal laws, etc, etc, besides a full share of good old Almanac jokes.

Buy Turner's N. C. Almanac. PRICE TEN CENTS. Dec. 12 2m.

Bingham School,

Mebaneville, N. C.

THE 168th Session will begin January 16th 1878.
For information address
MAJ. R. BINGHAM,
dec 5 1m. Supt.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, at the Court House in Hillsboro, on Thursday the 10th day of January 1878 one lot or parcel of land, lying in the town of DURHAM, bounded on the North by Railroad street, on the East by lot of D. C. Parrish, on the South by lot of J. S. Carr, and on the West by lot of John Barbee, containing about one-third of an acre. This sale is made by virtue of a Mortgage which is duly Registered in Registers Office of Orange County Books, pages [illegible] and [illegible].

TERMS—CASH.

The North Carolina State Life Ins. Co.
By JOS. B. BATCHELOR,
1st Dec. '77. Attorney.

Mrs. Mattie Taylor,

MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER.

*At the House formerly occupied by J. R. Gattis,*

IS now receiving her

FALL SUPPLY OF

MILLINERY

*Fancy Goods and Notions,*

TERMS CASH, at the lowest possible rates. She is receiving weekly the latest novelties in Millinery, &c, from the best houses, and guarantees that her work and her GOODS will come up to the highest recognized standards of taste. Be sure to call on her before making orders elsewhere. Oct. 17 tf.

W. A. MYATT,

WHOLESALE GROCER,

Cotton Buyer

AND

Commission Merchant,

*RALEIGH, N. C.*

HIGHEST Prices guaranteed to those shipping Flour and Cotton to him.
Liberal advances made when desired.
Oct. 3. 6m.

TIMELY WARNING

NOTICE is hereby given that all violations of the Town Ordinances, forbidding the hitching of horses, mules or any animal whatever to the fence around the Court House square will be rigidly enforced.

The fine is one dollar for each and every offence.

By order of the Commissioners of the town of Hillsboro.
Sept. 12 tf.

HOME AGAIN!

Marble Front building on The Penny Road for Breakfast at Hillsboro.

WE offer for CASH or PRODUCE for 90 days for whom it may concern!

50 Cases Boots and Shoes
10 Cases BOYS, YOUTHS and MENS HATS;
4 Cases Fine ready made Clothing—for Men or Boys;
5 Cases of Notions and DRESS GOODS;
4 Cases Crockery;
1,000 Yards RICH DRESS GOODS at half COST of importation—those who have not forgotten what Fine Dress Goods are will give us a call.

WANTED.

1,000 Barrels Flour;
10,000 Bushels CORN,
5,000 [illegible] PEAS,
1,000 Bushels POTATOES;
10,000 lbs. PORK. All kinds truck EXCHANGED or SOLD.

BROWN & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Nov. 21st '77. tf.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

Farm and Road Wagons.

*FARMERS FRIEND PLOWS.*

OLIVERS CHILLED PLOWS.

YOUNG AMERICA

Corn & Cob Mills,

Indispensible to every feeder of Stock.

METAL LINED

*CUCUMBER WOOD PUMPS.*

PATENT WELL FIXTURES.

The Celebrated

HORIZONTAL CHURN.

Circulars and Price lists of this Churn sent to any address.

Magic Cockle Screens,

The only Implement which will take the Partridge Pea, and Cockle out of Wheat.

Smith's Patent Straw Cutters,

Plow Castings.

For all the leading Plows, in use. Smooth, tough, and well fitting.

*Liberal Terms &c, to the Trade.*

Catalogues promptly mailed.

*TOBACCO FACTORY FIXTURES.*

We make Tobacco Shapes, Billets, Bands, Ties, Plates &c. &c. in the best manner and fully warrant our work.

Correspondence solicited, and estimates for work promptly furnished.

H. M. SMITH & CO.,
P. O. Box 8 Richmond, Va.
Nov. 22.

E. H. POGUE,

Tobacco Manufacturer,

*HILLSBORO, N. C.*

OFFERS to the trade the following brands of Tobacco:

ANTELOPE, 11 and 10 inch, 5 and 6 to lb.
LEGAL TENDER, 11, 10 and 9 inch, 5, 6 and 8 to lb.
RED BIRD and GEN. BRAGG, 11 inch, 5 to lb.
DIAMOND and COMET, 9 inch, 8 to lb.
OLD RELIABLE and GOLD DOLLAR, 12 inch, 2 to lb.
"OUR FRANK" and LITTLE ELLA, 3 inch, 8 and 10 to lb. in 20 lb caddies.
"SUN-CURED" and "POGUE'S BEST," 6 inch, 4 to lb. in 7 lb. caddies.

The best assortment of Medium and Fine Tobacco in the State.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
August 1 [illegible]

H. MAHLER,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Gold and Silver Ware,

*MASONIC JEWELS.*

*HAIR JEWELRY.*

*WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c.*

Watch Repairing and Engraving promptly executed.

Seals, etc., made to order.

RALEIGH, N. C.
march 28. Opposite the Market Place.

John H. Tyler & Co,

Successors to

MITCHELL AND TYLER.

1005 Main Street,

RICHMOND, VA.

*Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Plated Ware,*

GOLD AND SILVER SPECTACLES.

WATCHES REPAIRED in the best manner.

HAIR JEWELRY MADE TO ORDER.

Prompt attention paid to Orders by mail or otherwise. Oct. 7 1y.

G. B. WALDMAN, C. E. SCHERER.

Waldman & Scherer,

PRACTICAL

*Tinners Plumbers, Gas Steam Fitters*

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Stoves, Tinware, Gas Fixtures &c

1559 Main Street,

RICHMOND, VA.

*Roofing Guttering and Spouting promptly attended to.*

Tobacco Flues and Plumbing a Speciality.

Reference: E. H. Pogue, J. [illegible] Lawrence & Co. B. W. Crews, J. B. Smith, Cooper & Williams, and others.
sept 30 6m.

THE GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE.

STOCK MUST BE REDUCED.

*Prices Reduced so as to work off Stock.*

Black Silks at 60, 75, 85, 90c, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2, $2.25, $2.50, $2.75 and $3 per yard;

Wide Black Lining-Silk at 50c. per yard worth 75c.

Gray and Black striped silks at 70c. worth $1, per yard;

Black and Blue and Brown and Black striped silks at 75c. per yard worth $1;

Brown and Black striped silk at 80c. per yard worth $1.25;

Black and White Plaid Silks at 75c. worth $1.25 per yard;

Black and White and Black and Gray striped silks at 75 and 85c. per yard worth $1 and 1.25;

Gray and Black Plaid silks at 90c. & $1 worth 1.25 and 1.50;

Colored Figured and striped Grenadines at 5, 8, 10 and 12½c. per yard worth more than double the money;

Black striped Grenadines at 12½ and 25c. per yard [illegible];

[illegible]

Calicoes at 5, 6¼ and 8c. per yard—all less than [illegible];

[illegible]

Wash Poplins, at 6¼c. Plaid Poplins at 10c. Striped Debeiges at 12½c. and a great reduction in all kinds of FANCY DRESS GOODS for ladies and children;

Double Width Black Alpacas at 20, 25, 30, 40c. and up to $1 per yard;

Chinese Grass Cloth at 8 and 10c. per yard worth 15 and 20c. per yard;

Australian Crape at 20, 25c. and 30c. per yard, worth 25c. per yard more; this is the cheapest mourning goods manufactured;

Bargains in Cashmeres, Tamise, Bombazines, Delaines, and other Dress Goods suitable for mourning;

Lace Striped Victoria Lawn at 12½c. worth 25c. per yard;

Check Muslins at 10 and 25c. per yard worth 20 and 40c;

Real French Pique at 25c. per yard [illegible];

Genuine Turkey Red Table Damask (or Wine Cloth) at 75c. per yard, worth [illegible];

Linen Damask for Table Cloths at [illegible], and up to $2 per yard; [illegible];

Linen Damask Napkins at [illegible] and up to $[illegible] per dozen; particular attention is called to the extra size at [illegible];

Linen Damask Towels from [illegible] per dozen;

[illegible]

Crepe Collars at all qualities and shapes; also a large assortment of Crepe Collars at about half of their value;

Mourning Collars and Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, and Gloves;

Linen Lap Robes at $1, 1.25, 1.50 and 1.75 worth 25 per cent. more;

Linen Drillings at 12½, 16⅔, 20 and 25c. all very cheap;

All kinds of goods for Boys and Men's wear—the cheapest yet offered;

Furnishing Goods for gentlemen in great variety at low prices;

Note Paper in boxes—[illegible] per and twenty-four Envelopes at [illegible], 25, 30c. and up to [illegible] per box;

Bleached, Unbleached, Blue, Brown, and Turkey Red Knitting Cotton;

White Matting at 25, 30, 35c. per yard;

Red-check Matting at 25, 30, 35 and 40c. per yard;

Fancy Matting at 40 and 50c. per yard worth [illegible]—[illegible] the cheapest Matting of the season;

Carpets, Oil-cloths, Rugs, Mats, Hassocks, Window Shades—all very cheap—it will pay you well to examine this stock before making your purchases elsewhere;

Nottingham Laces for curtains at 15, 16⅔, 20c. and up to $1 per yard;

Marseilles Quilts at $[illegible] reduced from $[illegible];

Ready Made Dresses for Ladies—[illegible] stock in this city;

Ladies' Garments—such as Night Gowns, Chemises, Dressing Sacques, Drawers, Skirts and Aprons—in great variety, and at very low prices;

Hamburg—large stock and good quality;

Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts and Bustles, of the latest styles;

Trunks, Bags, Satchels, Lunch Baskets, Shawl Straps, Trunk Straps—all at low prices;

Ruffling and Ruches in endless variety at the lowest prices;

Hamburg Edgings at 5, 6¼, 8⅓, 10, 12½, 15, 20, 25c. and up to $1.25 per yard—these goods are slightly [illegible] [illegible] prices;

Table Covers in great variety—[illegible] for all table covers;

Piano Covers—a large assortment [illegible];

Sash and Trimming Ribbon—the largest assortment at the lowest prices in the State;

Colored Trimming Laces at [illegible] worth [illegible] per yard;

Everlasting Embroidery Trimming at [illegible] for a piece of 12 yards worth [illegible];

Real Thread [illegible];

Colored Linen [illegible];

Sewing [illegible];

Also [illegible];

Clark's and Coats' [illegible];

All kinds of Linen-collars and Cuffs for ladies and children;

SHIRTS of our own manufacture, and Warranted to cotton and pure Irish linen, at [illegible]

[illegible]

LEVY BROTHERS.
1017 and 1019 Main street,
Aug 1. RICHMOND, VA.

The Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY, [illegible] 1877.

## LOCAL [illegible]

Terms of the Recorder for 1878.
For 1 year. $1.50
" 6 months. 75
Payments always in advance.
Job printing done neatly, cheaply and promptly.

See fourth page both for Ads. and interesting reading matter.

See ad. of Hughes' Academy, one of the best Schools in the State, one of the oldest, and one meriting the most liberal patronage.

See attractive Christmas ad. of [illegible] & Co.

Sympathy is best shown when practical in its application. Therefore when you sympathise with your suffering baby, show it practically by using Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup and thus cure your child. Price 25 cents.

Durell Riley, of whose bereavement we spoke last week, has lost two children in addition to those previously dead—making six in all.

Considerable activity in Pogue's Warehouse last week, and prices are as good as are obtained elsewhere.

Judge Pratt and Mr. Massey returned to New York last week after a fortnight enjoyment of shooting in Orange. The day before they left, they were joined by a few gentlemen in town for a final hunt, and the party bagged 95 birds—rather a poor showing for our crack shots; but the day was not favorable and few birds were found.

### Shot Gun Policy.

The *National Republican*, rad, very much fears the negro race will go down under the "shot gun policy" of the South. We are half inclined to agree with the Republican. We met a day or two ago half a dozen stout negro men each one mounting a shot gun, and all bound into the woods to kill time, or squirrels or something else, and we meet some every day. Every negro man in the south owns a shot gun; and that shot gun is killing them off as fast as idleness produces want in their families, and want disease, and disease, death. This is the way the negro is going, but it is by the shot gun in his own hands.

Major Lanier, col, of this county sent to the Penitentiary for 5 years for the larceny of [illegible] has been pardoned by Gov. Vance upon petition of citizens of Orange, the Court and the Jury. He has served 18 months of his time.

### Turner's Almanac.

This valuable Almanac may now be had at the store of Mr. David A. Sugg. See ad.

### Appointments of the Conference.

The Methodist Conference at Salisbury adjourned on the 4th inst after a long session after making the annual appointments. We give the following as a portion of the Hillsboro Circuit:

L. L. Hendren, Presiding Elder.
Hillsboro, J. H. Wheeler.
Durham, F. H. Wood.
Chapel Hill, J. F. Heitman.
Pittsboro, T. J. Gattis.
Haw River, W. H. Moore.
Yanceyville, J. H. Gibbons.
Leasburg, R. A. Willis.
Person, H. H. Gibbons.
Orange, J. B. Martin.
Professor in University of North Carolina, A. W. Mangum.

If you cannot take the baby to the country, use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup for the usual diseases of early childhood. Price 25 cents a bottle.

## A FINE MICROSCOPE FOR A FEW CENTS.

A well made, genuine Microscope—not a bit of molded glass in a paper or metal ring, or tube—but one with *triple Lenses*, Diaphragm, Stand, etc., is not only *useful* in every family, but is very interesting. Such instruments have hitherto been too costly for the general public.—The Editors of the *American Agriculturist*, in connection with an Optical Manufacturing Company, have, after many experiments and much invention, succeeded in producing a *genuine Microscope*, with three fine Lenses, Stand, etc., which, by use of machinery, and very large manufacture, is now made at far less cost than has ever before been done. Scientific men, and others, say it is decidedly superior to anything ever before offered so low as $2.50; but this one is sold for $1.50. But one is *given* to every Subscriber to the *American Agriculturist*, who simply adds 40 cents to the regular subscription price—that is, the paper is sent one year, with the $1.50 Microscope, for only 2.00. If to be *delivered free* to any part of the country, 15 cents extra is to be added. A full description and all particulars can be had by sending your address on a Postal Card to Orange Judd Company, New York; or better still, send them 10 cents (half price) for a post-paid sample copy of the paper—which will give a full description of the Microscope, and also much valuable reading and engravings, etc., and be richly worth far more than its cost.

DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PERIODICAL PILLS are the surest and safest remedy for ladies in delicate health. 6 m.

The [illegible] as the [illegible] the early [illegible] the principal distributing [illegible] for the [illegible] products of the country were made, early called attention to the necessity of improving its navigation. Like all Southern rivers, it flowed through [illegible] with logs, trees and [illegible] banks being [illegible] constantly caving in, filling the channel with the bodies of the trees [illegible] the formidable snag and sawyer [illegible] formed the nucleus of numberless shoals and bars. The old generation of merchants of Fayetteville, then engaged in a lucrative direct trade with British ports, early sought the aid of legislation, and in 1796, the date of the charter of the Cape Fear Navigation Company was granted; and this was the beginning of a work which has made the Cape Fear River the only stream on the Atlantic coast, South of the James safe in its navigation, by long continued, systematic and [illegible] work on obstructions.

Up to 1817 traffic on the river was conducted by pole boats, boats of from 50 to 100 tons burden, propelled against the current by the slow and laborious operation of poling. In that year the Steamer Henrietta was put on the river and was the pioneer of the steam service which exists to this day. It may be remarked of the Henrietta, that she continued at work until at least the year 1857, a period of 40 years, and was at the time of her withdrawal, the oldest steamboat in existence. Previous to 1850 there were rarely more than three boats on the river at any one time; and all of them were boats of the great draft at the summer stage of water. It is not necessary here to enumerate them. About 1850 a new era was opened, and several boats of light draft, with the substitution of the stern wheel for the side wheel, and with some reference to the comfortable carriage of passengers, were introduced, some built at Wilmington, Delaware, others at Fayetteville. The introduction of these boats, able to run at nearly all stages of water, and making very rapid trips between Fayetteville and Wilmington, stimulated business to a great degree, and caused the construction of others, until the number at one time reached fully twelve. The destruction of some, and diminution of business has reduced the number now to five, owned by two companies as mentioned in our article of last week.

The boats now running find full employment, and their departures are so arranged as to give a boat daily each way from Fayetteville and Wilmington. Their freights down consist largely of naval stores, and the quantity to be taken on at the different landings have much to do with the length of the downward passage. Owing to the varying height of the waters, there is no possibility of permanent wharves, or even permanent landings. The barrels of rosin and spirits to be taken on, are placed by their owners at some convenient place above high water mark. A trench or slide is dug from the water edge up to the top of the bank, and when a boat stops for freight, the hands leap ashore, ascend the bank, and begin the operation of rolling the barrels down to the boat. This is a laborious, yet a delicate operation. The slide runs at an angle of 45 degrees, and to prevent all the barrels from going helter skelter in the river, the first barrel is started down endwise, its sharp chines acting as a break, which checks the others. Slowly that is edged down, the others following in impatient procession, until the gangway is reached, when the first is turned on its side and rolled aboard, the others tumbling afterwards in ludicrous haste, occasionally one more impatient than the rest jumping aside and taking the water, from which it is with some difficulty fished out. But this rarely happens, owing to the experience and good management of the boatmen. A striking feature of this work is the quiet good humor of the men. Not a murmur, not a hesitation of a moment in obeying an order, is he heard, but in labors that are sometimes incredible and in exposures to weather that are fearful, there prevails the utmost cheerfulness. The crews are composed of both white and black in about the same proportion. The engineers are white, the pilots black. That at least is our observation. We heard no angry word or oath uttered on the Murchison, and Capt Garason tells us he permits nothing of the kind.

It was in that boat we went down on our last trip. While all the boats are comfortable, she is said to be the best passenger boat on the river. Her lower deck is occupied with the engine and freight, leaving all her upper works free for the accommodation of passengers. And these accommodations are of excellent character, there being both a ladies and gentlemans saloon, both well furnished, a large dining room, in which a most excellent table is served, and ample sleeping quarters for at least forty passengers. We deemed ourselves extremely fortunate in a boat so comfortable and commanded by a Captain so skilful, so careful and so attentive as was Capt. Garason. A trip down the river is a pleasant variation from the monotony of rail road travel, and if not so rapid, is more interesting. There is a profound pleasure in a voyage which has in it so many of the elements of novelty. There is a charm in the very solitude of a stream on whose banks little of human habitation is seen; this solitude heightened by the trees that overhang the waters, shutting out the realms of cultivation, and casting their dark shadows across the stream; there is a beauty in the long reaches that occasionally stretch out in long vistas of water [illegible]; and there is excitement in turning the sharp curves, more frequent than the reaches, which form one of the peculiarities of the Cape Fear through its whole navigable course.

And so we recommend our happy experience to the imitation of others.

### Township Taxes.

In reply to a communication of our correspondent G. W. T. which appeared in our issue of the 28th of November, questioning the legality of the levy of a township tax by the County Commissioners, we cannot do better than cite that portion of the law under which the authority is exercised, and also to point out the origin of the misconception that exists.

Previous to the session of the Legislature of 1873-4, the board of trustees of the several townships had power to lay and collect all taxes which may be required to defray the necessary expenses of the township, and the township constable was charged with the collection of taxes so laid and assessed.

The Act of that session repealed the power of the said trustees to lay and collect taxes and Section 3 of the Act enacted "that all township officers performing services for which compensation is allowed which is proper to be paid by taxation, shall render an account on oath to the County Commissioners of the respective counties, which account shall be examined and audited by said Commissioners; and if such charges shall not exceed the fees allowed by law, and the per diem charged shall not be for a longer time than the services rendered, and in all things be found correct, said Commissioners shall order the collection of sufficient taxes from said township to pay the same."

This is the law under which the Commissioners act; this is the law under which the Town Constable makes the collections; and being the law, whether it is wise or unwise has to be obeyed and enforced until modified or repealed. We are all bound by it, and as law abiding people, will only seek relief in a legitimate way.

## STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF ORANGE COUNTY.

*For the Month of December 1877*

The Board of County Commissioners met in regular meeting—Present James Watson, Chairman N. P. Hall, John F. Lyon, W. T. Patterson.

It was ordered that the following bridges be built: Bridge at Mangum's Mill in Mangum Township; A. K. Umsted A. J. Roberts and W. P. Latta were appointed Commissioners to let said bridge out to the lowest bidder.

Bridge at Captain Bowling's Mill over Flat River, William D. Lunsford, W. K. Parrish and Wm. C. Parrish, were appointed Commissioners.

Repairs of Rock bridge at Stagville; J. D. Umsted, Marcus Tilly, and Duncan Cameron were appointed Commissioners.

License was granted to the following persons to retail spirits:

W. J. Mason to retail at the forks of the Raleigh and Fish dam roads for 3 months; and J. J. Thompson to retail in the town of Durham for 12 months.

It is ordered that the Sheriff refund to Edmund Tilly two dollars for poll tax erroneously charged against him for 1877 in Durham Township.

It is ordered that the following persons be released from paying poll tax for the year 1877 on account of disability:

Adolphus Hopkins, Alexander Wilkerson, William Newman, S. M. Wilkerson, James Norwood, William Dollar, W. C. Parrish, Saml. M. Parker, W. T. Patterson, W. F. Wilkerson, Thomas Webb.

It was ordered that James Norwood be released from working the public roads on account of disability.

It is ordered that the following persons be permitted to list their property for taxes for 1877: William H. Ward, Cedar Grove Township, Luke Ward " "
Mrs. Martha Rhew, University 1 lot.

It was ordered that H. G. Herndon be released from paying $3.23 State tax and $2.55 county tax for 1877 on a lot erroneously listed against him in Durham Township.

It was ordered that W. P. Halley be released from paying poll tax in Durham Township erroneously listed against him for the year 1877.

It was ordered that Wesley Davis be released from paying poll tax for the year 1877 in Chapel Hill Township on account of being under age.

J. B. Marcom was appointed Constable of Durham Township.

The following county officers renewed their official bonds for the ensuing year: Thomas H. Hughes, Sheriff, D. C. Parks, Treasurer, John Laws, Register of Deeds.

It is ordered that the County Treasurer pay the following amounts as audited and allowed.

Hane Dorherty $2.05 A. J. Roberts $11.40 A. K. Umsted $10.00 Joseph [illegible] $2.00 John J. Adcock $2.05 H. M. Cage $2.30, Samuel H Jordan $1.77, Thomas Lipscomb $2.55, Mrs. Parks $6.50 Lemuel Lynch $1.15, John W. Blackwood, $6.10, Thomas D. Tinnin $21.65, Demarius Herndon $4.55, Hillyard G. Herndon $4.55, County Treasurer $12.32, F. N. Strudwick, Solicitor $50.00, Felix Wilson, $1.80 Jas. A. McKee $1.85, Wm Anderson $11.05.

Board adjourned.

Christmas advertisers have one more chance. Let them hand in their notices during this week. Strike while the iron is hot.

We [illegible] markets for tobacco already given in the [illegible] invite large receipts of the staple at the present owing to the very unsettled condition of the market. The new crop is too lately cured to bring a satisfactory price, and the advice [illegible] given by buyers [illegible] to hold off for a while had better be heeded.

A correspondent from Cedar Grove [illegible] us the following complaint of the Durham market. Exactly the same complaint was made of prices at the opening sale of the Hillsboro Warehouse and was used to the detriment of the new enterprise, assigning for the same reason—an article that was worth [illegible] brought.

Mr. Editor: We sometimes see published in the Recorder the prices of tobacco as sold in the markets where it is doing well. Now, Mr. Editor, as you are always good enough to show the bright side, I suppose you will not hesitate to show what a tobacco raiser thinks to be, not only a dark, but a very dark side. The fact is, that only last week we sent some tobacco to Durham, that brought the great sum of one half cent per lb. If you will publish this, it may brighten the ideas of some who are thinking of going to market.

Respectfully
R. W. A.

### A Primitive Vehicle.

A man evidently bent on a long journey, passed our office on Friday, perched in a wheelbarrow, and drawn by one horse which worked between the handles sulkey fashion. It did not look comfortable for man or beast, but the success of the mode may revive the idea of Remington's one wheel sulkey.

The Planet Venus, during the last bright days, has been plainly visible in daylight, and has [illegible] curiously noted by [illegible].

### CHRISTMAS JOYS.

If you will have your Christmas, go to Turner's, where you will find the best of liquors, brandies, whiskeys, and wines, bought especially for the holidays, and warranted good.

Go to the old stand, and you will come away happy! 2t*

One going up in a balloon can hear the barking of dogs three miles below them. That's about all the benefits conferred by the trip.

### ASTONISHING SUCCESS.

It is the duty of every person who has used Boschee's German Syrup to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the poor dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 40,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the German Syrup cannot be too widely known. Ask your Druggist about it. Sample bottles to try sold at 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. For sale by all Druggists in U. S.

### A VALUABLE MEDICAL TREATISE.

The edition for 1878 of the sterling Medical Annual, known as Hostetter's Almanac, is now ready, and may be obtained, free of cost, of druggists and general country dealers in all parts of the United States and British America, and indeed in every civilized portion of the Western Hemisphere. It combines, with the soundest practical advice for the preservation and restoration of health, a large amount of interesting and amusing light reading, and the calendar, astronomical calculations, chronological items, &c., are prepared with great care, and will be found entirely accurate. The issue of Hostetter's Almanac for 1878, in the English, German, French, Welsh, Norwegian, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian and Spanish languages, will in all probability be the largest edition of a medical work ever published in any country. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburg, Pa., on receipt of a two cent stamp will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood.

PALATABLE MEDICINES. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is a honeyed drop of relief; his Cathartic Pills glide sugar-shod over the palate; and his Sarsaparilla is a nectar that imparts vigor to life, restores the health and expels disease.—*Waterford (Pa.) Advertiser.*

### A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c. I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, *Station D, Bible House, New York City.* 1y.

### RHEUMATISM QUICKLY CURED.

"Durang's Rheumatic Remedy," the great Internal Medicine, will positively cure any case of rheumatism on the face of the earth. Price $1 a bottle, six bottles, $5. Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists. Don't fail to send for circular to Helphenstine & Bently, Druggists, Washington, D. C. 6m.

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FINE DRESS GOODS, Cloaks, Furs, Shawls,
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BOOTS, SHOES,
Hats,
BLANKETS.

Gammon's Main St. Durham.

FANCY GOODS,
Bleached and Brown
DOMESTICS,
Bed Tickings,
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs
and Window Shades,
School Books, Bibles,
Fine Family Groceries.
Freshest Goods Lowest Prices.

SANTA CLAUS NIC-NAX IN ABUNDANCE.

Orders by Mail promptly attended to. Address
J. N. GAMMON
Dec. 12. DURHAM, N. C.

Dr. D. A. Robertson.
Surgeon Dentist.
GREENSBORO, N. C.
WILL spend the fourth week of each month at his office in Hillsboro.
Orders left with Charles M. Parks' will be promptly attended to. May 30 1y.

George Gibson, Jr.,
Successor to
KELLOGG & GIBSON.
Importer and Dealer in
China, Glass, Queensware,
AND
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 1207 Main Street,
sept. 19 1y. RICHMOND, VA.

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The North Carolina Home
INSURANCE CO.
OF
RALEIGH, N. C.
Insures Dwellings, Stores, Merchandise
AND
All Classes of Insurable Property,
AGAINST
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ITS Stockholders are gentlemen interested in building up North Carolina Institutions, and among them are many of the prominent business and financial men of the State.

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This Company has, already, during the three years of its existence, paid a large amount of Losses, yet its assets are steadily increasing.

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C. B. ROOT, Vice President.
JOHN DEVEREUX, Sec'y.
P. COWPER, Supervisor.
HAMILTON & GRAHAM, Local Agents,
dec. 12 12m. Hillsboro, N. C.

E. D. HEARTT,
WITH
SEDDON and BRUCE
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
Groceries and Liquors,
VIRGINIA STREET,
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.
AGENTS for GILLETT'S Cream Dry-Hop Yeast.
COFFEE a Specialty. [sept. 26 6m.

DR. GEORGE W. GRAHAM,
RALEIGH, N. C.
PRACTICE LIMITED TO THE
EYE AND EAR.
October 10 '77.

ALLISON & ADDISON'S,
COMPLETE MANURE FOR WHEAT.
"STAR BRAND"

WE are making what we believe to be the best Commercial Fertilizer for Wheat on the market.

1st. It is made chiefly of PURE RAW BONE—the best material known—and in the most thorough and careful manner.

2d. It is rich in Ammonia, Soluble Phosphate, and REAL Raw-bone Phosphate derived from unburned bones of animals.

3d. It insures a stand of Grass or Clover.

4th. It acts PROMPTLY and CONTINUOUSLY, and the effects of a single application show for years.

5th. It is fine, dry, and in beautiful condition for drilling.

6th. It has been on trial for the past ten years, and our reports say, "It is all its name implies," "A Complete Wheat Manure," "The best I ever used."

Prices as low and terms as liberal as those of any other Standard Fertilizer.

It will be to your interest to test this Fertilizer, and we solicit a trial order.

ALLISON & ADDISON,
Manufacturers,
sept 19 1y. Richmond, Va.

Packing, Curing, and Smoking Establishment!
AND
STEAM SAUSAGE MANUFACTORY
Office of V. HECHLER, Jr. & BRO.
18 and 20 First Market, Packing House
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FOR many years the only establishment in the South, and, by its long experience, the very best for the preparation of Sausages, Smoked Meats of all kinds, Tongues, Ham, Beef &c; and makers of the
Celebrated Hechler Sausage,
Now so much known and so largely consumed in North Carolina.
Smoked Sausage 12 cents per pound.
Send in your orders to
sept 19 3m. V. HECHLER Jr. & BRO.

PAINTS! PAINTS!!
Lewis' Pure White Lead,
Maloaca White Lead
Snow White Zinc,
PAINTER'S COLORS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Varnishes, Linseed Oil, Turpentine,
Brushes, Window Glass, &c &c.
ALSO
READY MIXED PAINTS
Of every Shade Ready for Use, and requiring no Preparation.
Send for sample cards.
Builders and others about to have painting done, will consult their interest by getting our quotations before purchasing. We will furnish articles of best quality at low prices to suit the times.
PURCELL, LADD & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
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DR. RICHARD H. LEWIS.
(Late Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear in the Savannah Medical College.)
PRACTICE LIMITED TO THE
EYE AND EAR.
RALEIGH, N. C.
Refers to the State Medical Society and to the Georgia Medical Society.
Sept. 12 1y.

A. L. ELLETT. A. JUDSON WATKINS.
CLAY DREWRY. S. B. HUGHES.
A. L. ELLETT & CO.,
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,
10, 12 and 14 TWELFTH STREET,
RICHMOND, VA.
Sept. 19 3m.

Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY, [illegible] DEC. 12, 1877

THE [illegible] RECORDER.

IS PUBLISHED [illegible] WEDNESDAY, BY

J. [illegible] CAMERON.

At $1 50 per annum, or 75c. for six months—invariably in advance.

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Advertisements conspicuously inserted at $1 a square for the first insertion and 50 cents a square for each additional week. Ten lines or less make a square.

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1 square [illegible] months [illegible] months $10
2 " [illegible]
3 " 3 " $15—6 " $20—12 " [illegible]
Half column 3 months $[illegible]—6 mo. $[illegible]—12 mo. [illegible]
Column 3 months $50—6 mo. $[illegible]—12 mo. $150

## HORSE FEED.

Every good groom knows that sound oats and beans in due proportions, and at least a year old, are the very best food for a galloping horse—the only food in which it is possible to get the very best condition out of a race horse or hunter. It also has recently become known that horses do slow work and get fat, indeed, too fat, do [illegible] Indian corn, which is frequently one-third cheaper than the best oats. In the East horses are fed on barley, and it is a popular idea with English officers who have lived in Persia and Syria that the change of food from barley to oats often, when imported, produces blindness in Arabian horses. Now, although no men understand better or so well how to get blood horses into galloping condition as English grooms, they do not, and few of their masters do, know the reason why oats and beans are the best food for putting muscular flesh on a horse. The agricultural chemist steps in here, makes the matter very plain, and shows that if you want pace, Indian corn, although nominally cheaper, is not cheap at all. When we feed a bullock, a sheep, or a pig for sale, after it has passed the store stage we want to make it fat as quickly and as cheaply as possible; but with a horse for work the object is to give him [illegible]—in common language, hard flesh. There are times which it is profitable to make a horse fat, as, for instance, when he is going up for sale. For this purpose an addition of about a pound and a half of oil cake to his ordinary food has a good effect. It is especially useful when a horse that has been closely clipped or singed is in a low condition. It helps on the change to the new coat by making him fat. A horse in low condition changes his coat very slowly. When from any cause there is difficulty in getting a supply of the best oats, an excellent mixture may be made of crushed maize and beans, and the proportion of two-thirds of maize and one of beans, which exactly afford the proportions of flesh-forming and fat-forming food. Bran is a very valuable food in a stable for reducing inflammatory effects of oats and beans. Made into mashes, it has a cooling and laxative effect; but used in excess, especially in a dry state, it is apt to form stony secretions in the bowels of the bowels of the horse. Stones produced from the excessive use of bran, have been taken out of horses after death weighing many pounds.—*London Live Stock Journal.*

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When first broken up by the march of civilization, the prairies of the West had been receiving for years vast deposits of ash resulting from prairie fires. Now this ash contains exactly the constituents required for the nature of the wheat berry, and this fact will account for the luxuriant crops of early days. What is now termed "new land" in these old sections is hardly such in the sense that it was years ago, for, although it may never have been broken up by the plow, its herbage has been grazed off annually, and this exhausts the soil quite as readily as the production of cereal crops. The same holds true of other sections of the country where the yield of wheat is decreasing. Proper fertilizations of the land is not resorted to in order to compensate in some measure for systematically drawing off the phosphates in successive crops. Wheat is exactly what it was thirty years ago, but the land is not. —*American Miller.*

---

There is a class of farmers who are constantly on the lookout for a better place to go to. Their farms are always "for sale," and they dream of luxuriant lands in some other part of the country which can be bought "for a song," where they imagine they would be more prosperous, and enjoy life better than where they now reside. Many of these men own mortgaged farms; and for such men to desire to remove where they can own a free farm, though it be far, far away, is but a natural manifestation to better one's condition which the human mind cannot resist. But where can these men go, after selling their farms, and be contented? This is a serious question, which no man can answer of his own knowledge.—*Colonial Farmer.*

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The extra price received for a superior article is nearly all profit. And this is especially the case with the farm. It costs no more to raise a good horse than a poor scrub. No more feed, care or time is required. And if the plug horse can be raised so as to pay expenses, there is a fine profit in raising first class horses. The same is the case with neat cattle. In fact it costs more per pound to [illegible] a steer [illegible] would sell for three cents per pound than one which sells for six cents per pound. In this case there are nearly double the number of pounds, and double the price and yet the choice steer takes no more food or care than the other. In this case not only the extra price is the profit, but the extra weight also.—*Iowa State Register.*

## HORSE SHOES

Historians assert that the practice of shoeing horses was introduced into England by William the Conqueror, who instituted an office for the inspection of the farriers, and gave the city of Northampton, as a fief, to the person who held that office. Henry de Ferrers, ancestor of the famous Earl of Derby, and whose descendants still bear in their arms six horse shoes, received his title, probably, from having been inspector of the horses evidently shod with iron (in French *fer*). The custom of covering the feet of their horses was known to the ancient Greeks and Romans. In [illegible] of great magnificence, princes sometimes had their horses and mules shod with silver and gold. The mules of Nero were shod with silver, those of Poppæa, his wife, with gold; and when the Marquis of Boniface, of Tuscany, went to meet Beatrix, his bride, about the year 1038, so magnificent were the decorations of his equipage, that the horses were shod with silver; the nails were of the same metal, and if any dropped out, they belonged to those who found them. Post[illegible] sometime in the ninth century [illegible] of any other description; and [illegible] we may state that horse [illegible] in the graves of [illegible] Germans and Vandals in the [illegible] countries, but the antiquity of [illegible] cannot be ascertained.

## FENCING FIGURES.

According to United States statistics, worm or Virginia fence costs ninety-five cents, post-and-rail one dollar and thirty-five cents, board fence one dollar and twenty-six cents, and stone wall two dollars and thirty-four cents per rod in Massachusetts. This estimate is based upon boards at sixteen dollars per thousand and rails at fifty-six dollars. From the same source it would seem that of our fences sixty-seven per cent. are of the kind known as worm or snake fence, seventeen per cent. of post-and-rail, twelve per cent. of board and only four per cent. of permanent stone wall. The returns embrace 156,377,821 rods of fence, inclosing 16,374,641 acres, at a cost of $179,834,494 or at the rate of nine hundred and fifty-five rods to each one hundred acres. The annual expense of repairs and interest upon the investment is $198,806,182. The interest-bearing national debt, the cost of our fences and the value of the live stock of the nation, all figure up to about the same amount. Each dollar's worth of live stock requires one dollar's worth of fence to keep it in order. That twenty [illegible] per cent of this fencing is needless and may be best dispensed with, is undoubted. How much of the remainder would be rendered needless by a properly conducted system of pasturing and soiling, it is hard to say.—*Exchange.*

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CURATIVE PADS!

A sure cure for TORPID LIVER and all diseases arising therefrom, Lung, Kidney Spine, Bladder, Womb, and all Female Diseases, Chills and FEVER, Costiveness, DYSPEPSIA, Headache. Our LIVER, LUNG and AGUE PAD, $2. KIDNEY and SPINAL PAD $3. Pad for FEMALE Weakness $2. We send them by mail free on receipt of [illegible].

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$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO. Portland Maine.

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NEW and Splendid STYLES; Price REDUCED $10 to $50 EACH, this Month, Nov. 1877. Address

MASON & HAMLIN Organ Co.
Boston, New York or Chicago.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

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Sweet Navy Chewing Tobacco.

was awarded the highest prize at Centennial Exposition for its fine chewing qualities, the excellence and lasting character of its sweetening and flavoring. If you want the best tobacco ever made ask your grocer for this, and see that each plug bears our blue strip trade mark with words Jackson's Best on it. Sold wholesale by all jobbers. Send for sample to C. A. JACKSON & Co., Manufacturers, Petersburg, Va.

WORK FOR ALL

In their own localities, canvassing for the FIRESIDE VISITOR, (enlarged) Weekly and Monthly. Largest Paper in the World, with Mammoth Chromos Free. Big Commission to agents. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

40 EXTRA FINE MIXED CARDS, with name 10 cents, post-paid. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

Confidential [illegible] ORGANS [illegible] stops $120, [illegible] $65. PIANOS, retail price $[illegible] only $175. DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

$200 PER MONTH made selling the Gyroscope or Planetary Top, Buckeye Stationery Package, Magic Pen (no ink required), [illegible] BUCKEYE NOVELTY CO., Cincinnati, O.

TUTT'S PILLS

A Noted Divine says

They are worth their weight in gold.

READ WHAT HE SAYS:

Dr. TUTT:—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation, and Piles. Last spring your pills were recommended to me; I used them [illegible] I now have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.

REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE SICK HEADACHE.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE DYSPEPSIA.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE PILES.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE FEVER AND AGUE.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE BILIOUS COLIC.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE KIDNEY COMPLAINT.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE TORPID LIVER.

Dr. Tutt has been engaged in the practice of medicine thirty years, and for a long time was Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Medical College of Georgia, hence persons using his Pills have the guarantee that they are prepared on scientific principles and are free from all quackery.

He has succeeded in combining in them the heretofore antagonistic qualities of a *strengthening, purgative* and a *purifying tonic.*

Their first apparent effect is to increase the appetite by causing the food to properly assimilate. Thus the system is nourished, and by their tonic action on the digestive organs, regular and healthy evacuations are produced. The rapidity with which *persons take on flesh,* while under the influence of these pills, of itself indicates their adaptability to nourish the body, and hence their efficacy in curing nervous debility, melancholy, dyspepsia, wasting of the muscles, sluggishness of the liver, chronic constipation, and imparting health and strength to the system. Sold everywhere. Office, 35 Murray Street, New York.

TRIUMPH OF SCIENCE.

Gray Hair can be changed to a glossy black by a single application of Dr. Tutt's Hair Dye. It acts like magic, and is warranted as harmless as water. Price $1.00. Office 35 Murray St., N. Y.

WHAT IS QUEEN'S DELIGHT!

Read the Answer

It is a plant that grows in the South, and is specially adapted to the cure of diseases of that climate. It is

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY,

Entering at once into the blood, expelling all scrofulous, syphilitic, and rheumatic affections. Alone, it is a searching alterative, but when combined with Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, and other herbs, it forms

Dr. Tutt's Sarsaparilla and Queen's Delight,

The most powerful blood purifier known to medical science for the cure of old ulcers, diseased joints, foul discharges from the ears and nostrils, abscesses, skin diseases, dropsy, kidney complaint, evil effects of secret practices, disordered liver and spleen. Its use strengthens the nervous system, imparts a fair complexion, and builds up the body with

HEALTHY, SOLID FLESH.

As an antidote to syphilitic poison it is strongly recommended. Hundreds of cases of the worst type have been radically cured by it. Being purely vegetable its continued use will do no harm. The best time to take it [illegible]; and instead of debility, headache, fever and ague, you will enjoy robust health. Sold by all druggists. Price, $1.00. Office, 35 Murray Street, New York.

JOHN W. GRAHAM, Hillsboro, N. C. | JAMES A. GRAHAM, Graham, N. C.

GRAHAM & GRAHAM

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in Superior Courts of Orange and Alamance, and adjoining Counties. Also, in Supreme Court of the State and Federal Courts. Nov. 1, 1872.

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Scoville and Selden,

PROPRIETORS.

Principal Hotel in the City Cor. Main and Union Sts. DANVILLE, Va.

Price reduced to $2.50 per day, 75 cents per Meal. oct. 3.

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Daily, one year, $[illegible]
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*Corner Market and Second Street.*

THE most conveniently located Hotel in the city, being in the very centre of business. Good rooms, fare, the best the market affords, strict attention to the wants of the guest, and moderate charges combine to make the Manning House the home of the traveler.

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John Armstrong.

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Blank Book Manufacturer.

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Attorney at Law,

*Chapel Hill, N. C.*

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*Special attention given to the Collection of Claims.* [May 2 6m.

1878.

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Blackwood's Magazine.

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BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW (Evangelical.)

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GOING NORTH.

| | STATIONS. | MAIL. |
|---|---|---|
| Le. | Charlotte | 4.55 A. M. |
| " | Air Line Junc'n | 5.20 " |
| " | Salisbury | 7.[illegible] |
| " | Greensboro | [illegible] |
| " | Danville | 12.[illegible] P. M. |
| " | Dundee | 12.[illegible] |
| " | Burkeville | [illegible] |
| Ar. | at Richmond | [illegible] P. M. |

GOING SOUTH.

| | STATIONS. | MAIL. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave | Richmond | 7.00 A. M. |
| " | Burkville | 10.[illegible] " |
| " | Dundee | [illegible] P. M. |
| " | Danville | 2.30 " |
| " | Greensboro | [illegible] " |
| " | Salisbury | 8.15 " |
| " | Air-Line Jc'n | 10.[illegible] " |
| Ar. | at Charlotte | 10.[illegible] " |

GOING EAST. GOING WEST.

| STATIONS. | MAIL. | MAIL. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Greensboro' | 10.[illegible] a. m. | Arr. [illegible] pm |
| " Co. Shops | 11.21 P. M. | Lv. 4.15 " |
| Arr. at Raleigh | [illegible] | Ar. 12.[illegible] m |
| Arr. at Goldsboro' | [illegible] " | L've 10.10 am |

NORTH WESTERN N. C. R. R.

*SALEM BRANCH.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Greensboro | [illegible] p. m. |
| Arrive at Salem | [illegible] |
| Leave Salem, | 7.30 a. m. |
| Arrive at Greensboro, | 9.[illegible] " |

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